GEN

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

http://archive.org/details/annualmeetingandv5n2leba

3 1833 01738 1291

Lebanon County Historical Society

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING AND DINNER
JANUARY 14, 1910

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE
OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

THE DINNER AND TOASTS

In Memoriam

VOL. V NO. 2

Lebanon County Historical Society

ANNUAL MEETING
ACTS AND PROCEEDINGS

I.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1909.

The Executive Committee begs to report that it has earnestly endeavored to advance the interests of the Society, to which end it held six meetings during the year just closed.

The Society held six meetings, at which Papers with these titles were read:

"Lebanon County's Part in the Revolutionary War," by CAPT. H. M. M. RICHARDS.

"Descriptive and Historic Memorials of Heilman Dale," by REV. U. HENRY HEILMAN.

"Annville—Town and Township," Part I, by JOSEPH H. WARNER.

"The Palmyra Academy," by REV. J. W. EARLY.

"Stories of Old Stumpstown," Part I, by E. GRUMBINE, M.D.; all of which Papers were of great merit. The Society is under great obligations to the writers of the Papers for the gratuitous services rendered by them by means of historical contributions of so high an order. Three of the Papers have been put into print, and copies distributed to the members. The other two Papers will appear after their Parts II have been read, which will be done during the present year.

Of acquisitions by and donations to the Society's Library and Museum, consisting of books, journals, pamphlets, curios, etc., there were about 300 in number.

The number of members reported at the end of the year 1908 was 164
The number of members added during the year 1909 was.. 6

Total of members..... 170
Of which number there were lost by death..... 4

Leaving the membership at this time at..... 166

The receipts of the Society, per the Secretary, were as follows:

Membership Fees.....		$ 6 00	
Dues, 1906.....	$ 1 00		
" 1907.....	5 00		
" 1908.....	16 00		
" 1909.....	126 00		
" 1910.....	3 00		
		151 00	
Sales of Publications of the Society		70 72	
Total of receipts.....		$227 72	

To which amount is to be added $200 appropriated to the Society by the Commissioners of the County towards aiding it in the successful prosecution of its objects, said appropriation having been secured in pursuance of due application made to the Honorable Commissioners by a Committee of the Society, as to which our Treasurer will make due report.

Your Committee is rejoiced to report the existence of an intention on the part of those having to do with the matter, that in the coming construction of a Court House in this city a good room will be provided for, and given exclusive use

to, our Society.—to which end may the powers that be speed the day!

Respectfully submitted,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

S. P. HEILMAN, *Secretary.*

II.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, E. W. MILLER, ESQ

Jan. 7, 1909.	To Balance		$220 08
Jan. 11, 1910.	To Cash received from all sources		427 72
			$647 80
	By Cash paid, Orders 213 to 237, inclusive	$267 31	
Jan. 14, 1910.	Balance in hands of Treasurer	380 49	
			$647 80

III.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY.

The Committee on Necrology—Messrs. S. P. Heilman, J. L. Lemberger and T. S. Stein—reported having had referred to it during the year the deaths of four members of the Society, viz: Jacob H. Redsecker, Ph.M., Robert R. Uhler, E. Benjamin Bierman, Ph.D., and J Shindel Krause—for the preparation of necrological records of the deceased. (See their necrologies under "In Memoriam" in this number.)

IV.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The officers elected at this meeting, and those holding over, are as follows:

President,

EZRA GRUMBINE, M.D., Mt. Zion, Pa.

Vice-Presidents,

JOS. L. LEMBERGER, PH.M. Lebanon, Pa.

CYRUS R. LANTZ, ESQ., Lebanon, Pa.

Secretary,

S. P. HEILMAN, Heilman Dale, Lebanon Co., Pa.

Treasurer,

EDWARD W. MILLER, ESQ., Lebanon, Pa.

Librarian,

CHARLES D. WEIRICH, ESQ., Lebanon, Pa.

Executive Committee,

The PRESIDENT, SECRETARY and TREASURER, Ex Officis.

1910

ABRAM HESS, Lebanon, Pa.
JOHN HUNSICKER, Lebanon, Pa.

1911

THOS. S. STEIN, A.M., Annville, Pa.
H. M. M. RICHARDS, Lebanon, Pa.

1912

REV. THEO. E. SCHMAUK, D.D., Lebanon, Pa.
HENRY C. GRITTINGER, Lebanon, Pa.

THE DINNER.

After the transaction of its business at the afternoon meeting, held in its room in the Lebanon Court House, the Society adjourned to reconvene in the parlor of the Eagle Hotel, at 8 o'clock P. M., for an hour's reception given by the Lady Members of the Society and the Ladies of the Gentlemen Members. At 9 o'clock the attending members, together with their guests, proceeded to the dining room in the hotel to partake of the Society's dinner, arranged for by this

Committee on Arrangements,

GEO. D. KRAUSE, HARRY J. SHENK,
H. C. GRITTINGER, JOS. L. LEMBERGER,
SAMUEL P. HEILMAN.

Succeeding an invocation by the Rev. C. Asbury Bowman, Ph.D., and the dinner, the President of the Society, Dr Grumbine, introduced the Hon. Henry Houck as the Toast master for the evening, who in turn introduced the Hon. William C. Freeman to the toast, "Our County"; Cyrus G. Derr, Esq., to the toast, "Our Neighbors"; and the Hon. Robert S. Murphy to the toast, "Our State," and these in turn addressed the Society as follows:

OUR COUNTY.

HON. WILLIAM C. FREEMAN.

MR. TOASTMASTER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am only too well aware of my limitations in dealing with so large a theme as you have given me, because it is so complex, and

capable of being handled from so many different angles. When I began to ponder upon what I ought to say to you to-night, I scarcely knew where I should begin and where to end, so many were the possibilities presented. Perhaps it may appear to some a paradox for me to refer to our little County as a large subject, but let any loyal Lebanonian, imbued with native pride, endeavor to think of all the things which he might say, and ought perhaps to say, and he will be astonished with the magnitude of the task. And yet I am glad that your Committee on Arrangements in its wisdom has seen fit to assign to me a subject of this kind. Born, as I was, in Lebanon County, identified with her various interests, and feeling a deep rooted pride in her achievements, I welcome this opportunity of conveying to my home people an appreciation of my County and the people among whom I live.

The individuality of my country, or any portion of a country, is largely expressed by the characteristics of its people The English, the French, the Germans and the Spanish, indeed almost all the European peoples are utterly unlike in temperament and thought. The line between them is so sharply drawn as to be unmistakable. And not only is this true of the various European countries, but in different portions of the same country are widely dissimilar people. The traveller in England, geographically no larger than New York State, finds this to be the case. And in America? How wonderful it is when we recall how all these different races from abroad have been united here into one grand, free and mighty people! How potent the spell of liberty and freedom to weld together into one united nation the different races that have come to us from every country on this globe! Yet even here united as far as patriotism is concerned, united by common aims and objects as they are, they have nevertheless retained national characteristics which have dominated, and which dominate to-day the different localities in which they live. Indelible is the impres-

sion stamped by the Pilgrim Fathers upon New England's rocky shores. The French have left their mark upon a portion of the South, the thrifty Swedes have found our Northwestern states to their tastes, while Philadelphia and the surrounding country still display a trace of the peaceful Quakers.

Here in this garden spot of Pennsylvania, no doubt attracted by its beauty and its natural resources, the Germans made their home, here since early in the seventeenth century they have remained, as closely identified with Central Pennsylvania as the descendants of the Puritans are with the New England States. And yet the world at large knows little of our people. From the every beginning they have been misunderstood, and less appreciated. Historians have asserted that the Pennsylvania Germans are descendants from the Hessians—paid hirelings of England who fought against our country in the Revolutionary War—a statement so untrue and so absurd as to require no refutation here to-night. I speak of this merely as an illustration of the prevailing misconception of our people. To-day the Pennsylvania Germans are spoken of as slow, uneducated and ignorant by those who in so doing only proclaim their own lack of understanding. I grant you that her people are cautious and conservative, deliberate and not quickly to be moved. I am glad that such is the case. I believe in making haste slowly, and in looking before one leaps. America to-day, like all young nations, is constantly seeking change. Filled with the exhuberance of youth she is all too ready to discard old things before the new have proved their worth. Nothing is settled, fixed, established. Do not misunderstand me. I yield to no man in my desire for real progress. But real progress can come only from experience and from the gradual evolution of things, and not from any spectacular series of leaps and bounds. America needs more people like the Pennsylvania Germans to act as a wholesome balance upon the exploitation of new and untried theories. All credit to the Penn-

sylvania Germans! While others have engaged in a mad scramble to get rich and acquire wealth, our people have lived a simple, quiet and natural life. While others have prostituted the country's natural resources to gratify greed and commercial needs, our people have engaged in conservation. While others have moved away from their homes, migrating perhaps to the West in search of larger opportunities, our people have said, "We will make our money here; Lebanon County is good enough for us. We will take what we have, and make the best we can of it." And they have done it, too. Who have been chiefly responsible for making Pennsylvania the great agricultural State she is to-day? The Pennsylvania Germans! Look over this beautiful county of ours, and you can see their handiwork in every well-kept farm, in every fertile field, and in every well-stored granary, and mark you these beautiful farms, so widely renowned, so universally admired, did not become so of themselves! They are the outcome of years of toil and patience, of earnest, intelligent labor. Talk about your scientific farming. There is more practical and intelligent farming in Lebanon and Lancaster Counties than in any other part of Pennsylvania. And the people who have attained these great results are these same Pennsylvania Germans, who inherited from their forefathers this splendid genius for agricultural work.

And as for education, far from being behind in this important matter, the Pennsylvania Germans seem to me to occupy a position in the forefront. If every portion of the nation were dotted with as many small universities and colleges as the central portion of our State, ignorance and illiteracy would soon become a memory of the past. Right here in our small county are two institutions of learning devoted to the better equipment of our youths in fighting the strenuous battle of life. The Pennsylvania Chautauqua located in this Pennsylvania German community, successful largely as the result of local

enterprise, is another striking tribute to the intelligence and enterprise of our people. And while we are upon the subject of education, let us not forget that we have among us to-night in the person of our honored Toastmaster, the Honorable Henry Houck, one of the foremost educators in this entire State—a product of the Pennsylvania German stock, who has perhaps more friends throughout the State than any other man in Pennsylvania to-day.

What legends and traditions does the name of Lebanon bring forth, what a wealth of historical associations! Of this, however, ladies and gentlemen, with your permission I will not speak this evening. You are an historical society, formed for the very purpose of perpetuating matters of this sort, and you have done it well. Your records embrace many an able treatise and well written pamphlet upon matters of great value. Such being the case, it would be folly and presumption for me to attempt to handle matters which have been so ably dealt with by men who have devoted valuable hours to research along those lines. I prefer therefore to deal with certain vital matters, affecting the present and the future of this county rather than the past.

Nature has indeed been good to us. I challenge any man to find a strip of equally small territory more richly endowed with natural resources. Fertile fields, streams which in England would be known as rivers, splendid tracts of forest and rich mineral resources—who can desire more than this?

From an industrial standpoint, the part which Lebanon County has played in the iron, steel and other manufacturing industries is too well known to require further discussion at my hands.

I naturally am in deep sympathy with the movement for a Greater Lebanon. The opportunities for this are boundless. I am glad to see a number of smaller industries fostered and

flourishing here, because it is the small industries as well as the larger ones which keep the wheels of progress well in motion. I am glad to see the steady improvement and growth in our stores and business places. I am glad to see our people meet the Lebanon business men half way by giving to the home industries a greater share of their patronage to which their efforts towards a higher grade of service justly entitles them.

I take pride in the steadily increasing number of beautiful buildings which enhance the architectural beauty of our city. Thanks to the able efforts of our Congressman we have at last a Federal building to which every citizen, regardless of his politics, can justly point with pride. The beautiful building of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the erection of which every public-spirited citizen was interested, is another indication of a progressive spirit. And when at last there shall arise from the ashes of our ancient Court House, a new and modern structure, I have faith enough in those who have this work in charge to feel that it will be another mile stone on the road to Greater Lebanon.

The projected plans for the improvement of the city streets and water ways is still another indication of the all prefacing tendency towards civic betterment, for it is my firm conviction that until a supply of first-class water, adequate for the city's needs, is obtained, and until a sanitary and a comprehensive system of sewerage shall be installed—then and not till then will Lebanon County realize her possibilities.

I want right here to sound a note of praise regarding the efforts of the Board of Trade. Hampered by many obstacles, they have bravely persevered, and in my judgment the day is near at hand when the Board of Trade will attain a larger and wider sphere of usefulness, and prove a substantial benefit to the community.

But let us not expect too much of Lebanon all in a year

or so. The city must work out its own improvement slowly, carefully and surely. And so the Greater Lebanon must be the outcome of no haste, rash or ill considered change, but rather a gradual development along sane and conservative lines.

Our County! Why the very beginning of patriotism is at home, and he who would be a good citizen of the United States, and of Pennsylvania, must first and foremost be a good and useful citizen at home. For unless a man can be a useful citizen at home how can he be so in the larger field of the State and Nation? And so any movement towards progress and towards civic betterment is the embodiment of true patriotism —a service, not only to home and county, but in a larger sense to Nation and State.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

CYRUS G. DERR, ESQ.

Who Are Our Neighbors?

Those who live near us geographically are our neighbors.

Also those, no matter what their geographical location may be, but who live near us morally, to whom we owe and who owe us moral duties, are our neighbors.

Easy inter-communication has brought men nearer to each other physically and morally, so that we may speak very freely of people as our neighbors without danger of transgressing the limits of neighborhood.

Our chief duty to our neighbors is to love them as ourselves.

Our love for our neighbors must not be a bashful love, but must have in it a moderate amount of aggressiveness.

As each of us knows or feels that he knows himself to be right, our love takes the form of a desire and an effort to make our neighbors as nearly like ourselves, as it is possible for them to be.

The process is a form of proselytism and necessarily involves a greater or a less degree of faultfinding.

We must tell our neighbors in what respects they are wrong and what they must do to be right.

There are a number of reasons for classifying our neighbors and treating the subject with respect to classes, rather than speaking of them as individuals.

Then, first, there is a class of neighbors who constitute a class because they have this attribute in common—taking no part in the management of public affairs.

They regard public business as politics—politics as corrupt, and this supposed corruption as beneath them, and, therefore, in numerous instances, they even refrain from voting.

This class of neighbors includes men of large property interests, who contribute in the form of taxes, a considerable part of the fund out of which municipal expenses are paid and, while they manage their private business industriously and carefully, they are content to leave their public interests to men whom they regard incapable and dishonest.

These neighbors should be made to realize how unreasonable their ideas and conduct are.

The citizen who presents himself as a candidate for office; the party worker in precinct, ward or township; the head of the party locally who is called a leader by persons pleased with him, and a boss by persons displeased with him—each of these

is pursuing a high course of honor compared with our impractical neighbors.

The fact is that the political leaders whom these neighbors seem to despise are, for the most part, enlightened men who had rather deal with good citizens than with bad citizens, and who would welcome the assistance of those wrong headed neighbors.

Let us, therefore, having first assured ourselves that we are without similar sin, urge upon this class of neighbors that they mend their ways.

There is another class of neighbors of which we must speak with the greatest respect because it embraces men of virtue singularly conspicuous. With hands open as the day for melting charity, they have built chapels, founded libraries, endowed institutions of learning, and added wings to hospitals.

The mark which distinguishes this class of neighbors, is unqualified opposition to war and one of them is said very recently to have expressed a willingness to give $20,000,000 to prevent a war betwen the United States and a South American Republic.

The advance of civilization should be and is marked by less frequency of war, and a time may come when all international disputes will be decided by international courts with lawyers substituted for soldiers.

That time, however, if ever to come, is remote.

In the meanwhile, there are some very ugly and dangerous elements in the world which require that our country be strong as she pursues the course of her destiny.

Our lives are precious, but it is a mistake to place them above everything else.

Our forefathers in Church and State did not do so; they bequeathed to us no such example.

The most inspiring pages in history are still those which record the voluntary sacrifices of life for principle.

By such examples has the heroism of American youth been awakened and developed and upon such models have their characters been formed.

It is unwise to suggest that in some way or other money be substituted as a motive for principle.

There is another class of neighbors, a very small class, somewhat in contrast with the former, who, when there is nothing else to destroy, go into far countries to slaughter wild animals, and with cold hands and colder hearts, love to describe the death throes of lions and tigers.

Both these classes of neighbors are wrong. The motto of the one class is, "Peace at any price"; the motto of the other is, "Even in a peaceful hour, kill! kill!"

Let us endeavor to frame a description of a model citizen and, seeing that we conform to it ourselves, ask our neighbors to follow our example:

He who is gentle and kind, who will not needlessly hurt either man or beast, who will duly cherish and exercise the civil rights which his ancestors purchased with their blood, and conscientiously perform the duties that go with those rights, who, when his country has declared for hostility, will welcome the big wars which make ambition virtue and in battle imitate the action of the tiger.

The numbered stones that mark the last resting places of the unidentified dead at Gettysburg are impressive in the extreme and adjacent to them is the large monument which marks the spot where in November, 1863, a heroic figure stood and uttered words more significantly eloquent than those which Pericles spoke more than 2300 years ago:

. . . "that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not

have died in vain, that this Nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

OUR STATE.

HON. ROBERT S. MURPHY.

I am thankful for the privilege of coming to this enterprising city upon this interesting occasion to greet the members of the Lebanon County Historical Society. The name Lebanon has been to me for a very considerable period a word of deepening interest, whose mention arouses the warmest impulses of my heart.

I recall a political conflict several years ago in which this county and one of its chief citizens was with me considerably interested in its results. I travelled throughout the Commonwealth with her distinguished citizen, and sat beneath the spell of his eloquence, and with thousands worshipped at the shrine of his splendid personality in which sincerity, honesty and love of fellowman constitute the foundation stones. Though somewhat advanced along the highway of life, yet in spirit younger than any of us, he marched to the fight in that strenuous conflict as gayly, cheerfully and bravely as did ever any belted knight in quest of enemies to conquer.

Possessing all those qualities in a marvellous degree that appeal to the sensibilities of mankind, he conducted his battle in the interest of us all with an energy that distanced expedition, and a power of persuasive eloquence before which the rising tide of fierce opposition broke and fell and finally disappeared.

I am glad to stand here in the presence of his fellow citizens, in the city which he loves best and which has honored him, and which he delights to honor, to testify my personal gratitude to the remarkable work and influence he exercised upon my destiny, and to the marvellous power which he exhibited and which contributed so powerfully to the victory. But, my friends, while admiration grew apace for his intellectual qualities, yet in all truth was I more strongly attracted to him because of those qualities which distinguish his noble and generous heart. Need I say they are reflected in his countenance, find expression in his voice and beam forth upon a harsh and gentle world from the windows of his soul.

Tonight I pray that everything good may come to him; that the dearest wish of brain and heart may be fully realized; that a more distinguished preferment and a longer period of public service may be given him by the people whom he loves and whose commands he has faithfully obeyed. Knowing him as I do, knowing me as he does, I need not give any further assurances of the feelings that fill my heart for my honored and distinguished friend, the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Hon. Henry Houck.

I hail him as a true type of the noblest in Pennsylvania, and thoroughly representative of the great race from whence he springs: a race that came at the invitation of William Penn from the Swiss cantons and the Palatinate to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty; a race whose influence was felt at the foundation of the Province, and whose impress has deepened as the years rolled by; a race whose appreciation of the liberty it has enjoyed has ever been shown by its faithful performance of the duties of citizenship in peace and war; a race whose genius and energy transformed large areas of the Commonwealth from a beautiful wilderness into a more beautiful garden of fruits and flowers; a race which in the field of agriculture has long stood at the head. Not alone, however, have their

efforts been confined to the things mentioned, for in the departments of mechanics, invention, the arts and sciences, no other race surpasses them in contribution. Our development can be easily traced in the lives of the scholars, statesmen, engineers, inventors and capitalists of the great German race whose engineers converted this splendid county of Lebanon into a domain rich in the products of the soil, as well as in the field of manufactures. They enrich the State and form an element upon which the Government so strongly depends in every effort profitable in the interest of order, of life and of property. They have earned for themselves the highest places of honor and respect; free from envy and cursed not with a desire to interfere with their neighbors'-rights, they have steadily advanced in a growing column, keeping pace ever with the music of the Union; recalling with pride the triumphs of their sons, feeling as ever yet the impulses of the higher life flowing from the brain of a Muhlenberg and confident in the ultimate destiny of this splendid country. Upon the battlefields of the Republic their record is one of highest distinction, and the character of their service along lines of useful endeavor in this country, and especially this Commonwealth, is beyond all praises—and we love this great Commonwealth. Her history is the story of the Republic. Through the long struggle in sunshine and storm she stood by its side, in every crisis true. Swerving not from the path; faltering not in the faith. Upon the battlefield of liberty the first to scale the wall. Foremost in every advance and last in every retreat. Responding ever to the trilling of the bugle, calling in the name of right, she is to-day, in our humble opinion, the superior to any of her sister commonwealths. Strong and firm rests the foundation of her fame; splendid her record to the nation. Glorious the position she has achieved in the life work of the Republic, and marvellous her triumphal march to industrial supremacy. But clear, distinct and in bold relief will ever stand the love and considera-

tion which she has ever shown for the happiness and contentment of her own people. What she has done here this day is characteristic of the policy conceived in wisdom and pursued unbrokenly for years. Under her statesmanlike direction, which has found expression in her laws, we have witnessed a rapid and substantial development prompted by the extraordinary investment of capital, local and foreign, which to-day in addition to paying enormous revenues to the State, enjoys a protection and security which is consistent with the best interests of all. The result of this happy condition of affairs is seen in the establishment of countless mills and factories; in the employment of vast numbers of our people and in the pouring of an unceasing stream of gold into the channels of business. Her laws and customs are admirable. Her administration of the criminal law furnishes no cause for complaint to those who are protesting against uncalled for delays in other localities. Under no rule of our criminal procedure is the famous case of Harry Thaw possible; such an instance does not mark our annals, for, under our system, it is impossible. Here no matter what the nature of the crime, the accused, as a rule, secures a speedy trial and yet not so rapid as to permit the temporary excitement of the public mind to work injustice. Full opportunity is given for him to demonstrate his innocence when charged with a violation of law, and, as a result, I feel assured that in almost every case where a conviction is had, it is clearly warranted by the testimony and the circumstances. Delays, however, cannot always be avoided, and where every advantage is taken by skillful counsel in important cases up to and including a decision by the court of last resort, much time is necessarily consumed. The breadth and scope of our jurisprudence excels, in my judgment, the systems of those States whose laws are embodied in a code. We are to-day standing upon the foundation laid in the beginning. The constitutional rights of every citizen are safe. We live in peaceful security,

in the enjoyment of personal liberty, and with the rights of private property fully protected. These three great principles of English law are firmly rooted in our system; they are the basis of our government and carry with them assurance of inestimable value to every citizen. Without them, advancement to our present commanding position in wealth and influence was not possible. Without them the future may be foretold; upon its door we may write—decay, disaster, ruin. Our duty to maintain them under any and all circumstances is imperative.

Against the socialistic propaganda Pennsylvania sternly sets her face. It is a movement with life and seems to be drawing in its train an increasing number of people. It possesses and circulates newspapers, pamphlets and books in the line of propagating its faith and doctrines. Its purpose seems to be the subversion of our social and governmental structure, and thereby promote what they claim would be a more equitable distribution of the world's goods based upon population.

The inference to be drawn from this proposition is pertinently expressed by the words, "divide up and start even." To this proposition I do not think this country will ever voluntarily assent, for it would be inequitable and unjust in the highest degree. It is a fatally defective proposition, and can never be brought about unless there is a division of the brains and energy, as well as the vice and laziness in this world, and when that becomes possible we will hardly be needed around here.

Possibly there appears nothing harmful in the socialistic suggestion to divide up and start even. They hold to the ancient belief that the world owes every man a living, and that may be true, but ladies and gentlemen, he must go and collect it. I am a believer in the individual, to him in the last analysis may be attributed the progressive advancement of the world.

The history of every nation is the life story of its distinguished sons. The discoverer of America sailed the unchartered seas in the face of his mutinous sailors, who threatened him with death if he did not turn back.

The genius of Gutenberg gave to civilization the printing press and the mob looked upon it as an instrument of the devil. Napoleon came forward as the incarnation of order and rescued France from the excesses of the revolution. Upon its ruins and that of the monarchy he built his consulship and then his Empire. He said himself, "I picked from the gutter the crown of France upon the point of my sword." Examples without end might be indulged in, but I only wish to call your attention to one or two with which you are all familiar. Washington, the Father of our Country, through a long series of defeats occasionally lighted by victory finally led the patriots of our revolution against the English crown to victory. Lincoln, the individual, gave liberty to a race of slaves when there were many who clamored for compromise and peace at any price. And it should not be forgotten that all the lasting and enduring benefits which have blessed the progress of humanity, inspiring pictures, eloquent paintings, speaking statues, great symphonies of the great masters, represents the work of the individual, whom many people regarded as lazy or crazy. The individual must ever be the leader. Man has ever demanded, and will ever demand, someone to follow. So that it seems to me that any idea, policy or movement affecting the interest of the people can only be of consequence when a man gets behind it.

I fear that socialism would restrict ambition, prove destructive of enterprise, and eventually launch us upon a sea from whence there would be no landing. I want this splendid country to proceed to its appointed destiny. I do not want the energy of the individual to be shackled or his power to

enjoy limited. I want progress and thrift to be admired instead of being regarded as criminal. I want this splendid civilization to reman as it is, the best guarantee for the continued peace and happiness of mankind. I want the individual to continue to command, and if he is not permitted, I predict that he will rise in power and cry out triumphantly:

"I am the master of my fate;
I am the Captain of my soul."

At the conclusion of Mr. Murphy's address Col. T. C. Zimmerman, of Reading, Pa., one of the Society's invited guests, gave, by request, to the company extracts from his Paper: "Lebanon: A Bit of Retrospect, Reminiscence and Sentiment," read before the Society, Oct. 21, 1898, and published as Paper No. 5 in Vol. I of the Society's publications. In the course of his presentation Col. Zimmerman made fitting allusion to Major Grant Weidman and Col. John W. Mish, prominent citizens of Lebanon, who have passed away within recent years.

In Memoriam

J. H. REDSECKER

ROBERT R. UHLER

E. BENJ. BIERMAN

J. SHINDEL KRAUSE

J. H. Rodseeker

JACOB H. REDSECKER, Ph.M.

BORN, Feb. 15, 1839. DIED, April 20, 1909.
AGED, 70 YRS., 2 MOS., 5 DAYS.

Mr. Redsecker was born at Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., of Jacob Redsecker and Harriet Sweitzer, the parents of a large family, where and with whom he spent his earlier years, and acquired such education as the country schools of his day could furnish.

In the month of September, 1857, at the age of 19 years he came to Lebanon, and entered the drug store of his cousin, the late Dr. George Ross. He there learned the drug business, and then in 1873 was admitted to partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Ross. Following the death of the latter in 1880 a second partnership was formed to include himself and Geo. R. and Wm. R. Ross, sons of the late Dr. Ross, and still later a third partnership, including himself and Geo. R. Ross only, which partnership continued to the day of Mr. Redsecker's death. In 1885 the firm moved out of the old building which stood on the site now covered by the Umberger Shoe Store, into the present three-story building, just west of the old building, the new building at that time being the finest and best equipped drug house in Lebanon. His advancement in pharmaceutical affairs later on brought him the degree of Master of Pharmacy (Pharmaceuticæ Magister) from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, to which Institution he later donated what was called the Maisch Prize (in honor of Prof. John M. Maisch, a distinguished teacher in that College, and a warm

friend of Mr. Redsecker's), the Prize consisting of $20 in gold to be awarded annually. In 1881 he became a member of both the American Pharmaceutical and the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Associations, the latter organized in 1878, wherein he was highly esteemed for his aptness in its affairs, and for the valuable service rendered the same, as also for his genial ways and pleasing manners, leading him to be sought for innumerable times to preside at its social functions to which he could contribute so abundantly of his own wit and learning, and by his graceful speech.

Beside this main record of him as a pharmaceutist, honorable both for its long period of years and its skill in application, he was active in many other ways.

He saw service in the Civil War on two occasions, his first service as a member of Capt. D. M. Karmany's Independent Cavalry Company in the Antietam Campaign in 1862, this service having been in that of the State of Pennsylvania. At the invasion of Gen. R. E. Lee in 1863, resulting in the Battle of Gettysburg on July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Mr. Redsecker was a Corporal of Co. E, 26th Reg. Penna. Emergency Vol.—in the Service of the U. S. and was taken prisoner at the opening of that battle. As such, viz. as a prisoner of war, he had the pleasure (?) of being marched past the door of his own father's house which was then located in the Cumberland Valley. He was a member of Sedgwick Post No. 42, G. A. R., of Lebanon.

He was one of the first directors of the Cornwall & Lebanon R. R. Co., was for a time on the Board of Directors of the Dime Savings Bank and on the Board of Directors of the Lebanon Trust and Safe Deposit Bank, Treasurer of the Fidelity Building & Loan Association, a Manager and later President of the Mt. Gretna Agricultural and Industrial Exposition Association, one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, Mt. Gretna, organized in the year 1891, and continuously

a member of its Board of Managers, and a member of the Pennsylvania German Society from the time of its organization at Lancaster in 1891.

In as far as he took part in the political affairs of his County, which was quite a good deal, he always associated with those who advocated reform, purely for its own sake, neither seeking nor holding any political office or preferment for himself.

In religious matters he was no less active. In his earlier years as a member of the Church of God (Winebrennarian) he conducted a Sunday School for that denomination at Palmyra, and later one at Annville, and for some years edited its Sunday School paper, "The Sunday School Gem." That Church having no organization in Lebanon, Mr. Redsecker became a communicant member of St. John's Reformed Church, and regularly attended its services, and also contributed liberally to its needs and benevolences.

He was a good deal of a traveler. During a large part of his drug business he made regular trips into Central and Eastern Pennsylvania points in the interest of his drug trade. In 1879 he went to the Pacific Coast as a member of a party to a Sunday School Convention in San Francisco. "Across the Continent" is a delightful book of 98 pages, giving his experiences and observations during that trip. In 1903, when his health was breaking he took a short trip to Europe for rest and recuperation.

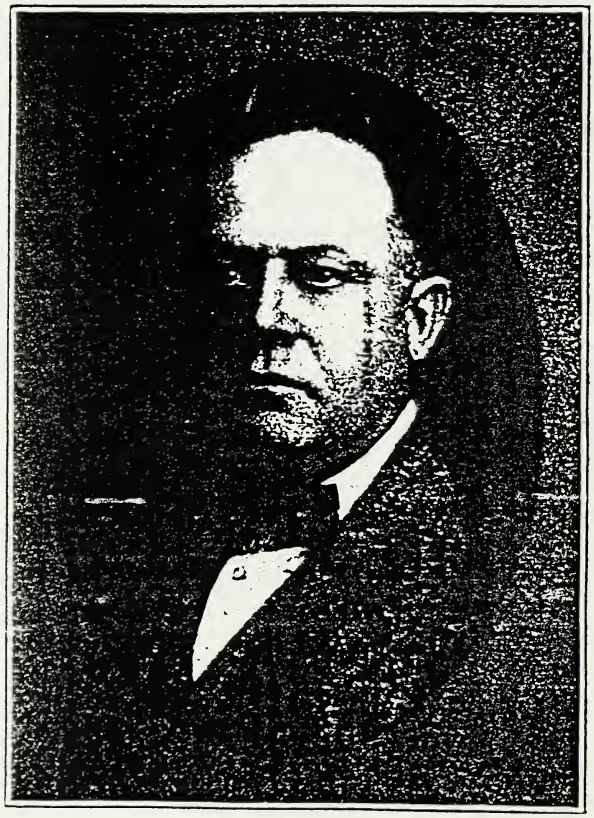
He had in him somewhat of the poetic mould, of which he gave frequent evidence by means of short productions in verse and numerous translations in poetic form. In his last years (1907) it pleased him to gather them into one publication, which he called "Lebanon: Past and Present, with Other Rhymes and Jingles," and then distributed copies of the same to his friends—as a reminiscence and as his final literary pro-

duction, and this at a time when his physical powers were already far in decadence, much to the sorrow of those whom he delighted to please by means of this last personal honorarium.

And finally, and in chief, Mr. Redsecker was one of fifteen in the year 1898 to found the Lebanon County Historical Society, and was throughout, and up to the time of his death, one of its pillars, and in many ways one of its best contributors, by counsel, by donations, by good attendance, and by the productions of his fertile brain, the Papers furnished by him bearing these titles: "The Hebron Diary During the Revolutionary War," "Some Doctors of the Olden Time," "Simeon Guilford, Civil Engineer and Iron Master," "Col. Joseph Wood," the latter two biographical sketches, and "The Women's Aid Society of Lebanon During the War of the Rebellion," his last Paper.

He was a witty raconteur, a delightful companion, a rare story-teller, and was possessed of a humor of delightful quaintness. It was a privilege to meet him in his hours of recreation, and to share with him his store of reminiscence and lore of by-gone days and people. His life was constructive, his character was pure, his end was peace—and his earthly remains we bore back to the home of his childhood years, there to rest with those of his kith and kin unto the second coming of his Redeemer.

S. P. H.



ROBERT R. [illegible]

ROBERT R. UHLER.

Born, March 22, 1857. Died, August 1, 1909.
Aged, 52 Yrs., 4 Mos., 9 Days.

Mr. Uhler was born in Lebanon, a son of John H. Uhler, veteran of the Civil War, and Sarah Catharine Kitzmiller, of near Myerstown, where she is buried, having preceded her son in death at a time when he was only four years of age. His father survives him, and is now, as he has been for many years, a resident of Lebanon.

Having been deprived so early in his years of both parents, the mother by death, and the father by entrance into the military service of his Country, the boy was placed with his grandmother, Mrs. Jacob Umberger, near Heilman Dale, where and with whom he remained during his further childhood years, and his school years, and up to the time of his getting married.

At the age of about 20 years he entered the railroad office at Heilman Dale for a course in telegraphy and railroad instruction, and for a time was its Station Clerk. Succeeding this he went into the grain and coal business at the Heilman Dale Warehouse, the property of John Heilman. During these business years of his at that place he was also one of ten persons in the year 1883 to organize the Heilman Dale Creamery Association, and for some time was its Treasurer, during part of which time he had his home at Heilman Dale and his wife, Miss Lorinda Light, a daughter of Felix Light, of Lebanon, to whom he was joined in wedlock March 29, 1879.

Late in the year 1884 he moved to Lebanon, where he

opened and conducted a brokerage business for some years, on South Eighth street. He then went into the U. S. Railway Mail Service, running between Pittsburg and New York, and continued in the same about five years. Finding that service so severe a strain on his health and strength as to compel him to quit it, he took up the less strenuous and more congenial work of traveling salesman. As such he made leaf tobacco his specialty, in which he continued with a success most remarkable to the day of his last illness, his work in this line involving sales on a large scale, and service in some of the largest tobacco houses in the country, one of them the Duys firm of New York and Amsterdam, Holland.

Mr. Uhler was largely interested in the Travelers' Protective Association of America. He was one of the organizers of Post E in Lebanon, became its President, and later was State President of the Association. At the same time he was a member of the Lebanon Board of Trade, and was incessantly active in the interests of the City of Lebanon. He was a speaker of some attraction, and as such was frequently called to serve on Memorial Days, Grand Army of the Republic exercises, Sunday School Conventions, and other gatherings. He was a member of Trinity U. B. Church, Lebanon, and Assistant Superintendent of its Sunday School. He was also a member of a number of fraternities, amongst these the Newmanstown Sons of Veterans, Lebanon Lodge of Elks, Patmos Commandery of Knights of Malta, wherein, as in all his other contacts and relations, his genial manners and his cheery ways constantly made for brightness and heartiness amongst those around him. He became a member of the Lebanon County Historical Society Dec. 29, 1905.

His wife preceded him in death by two years, and he leaves two children to survive him.

Although of humble parentage, and without advantageous

conditions in his earlier years as to educational matters, and other helpful environments Mr. Uhler, by the exercise of that inherent energy of mind, and ardor of spirit, of which he was so largely and so happily possessed, made his comparatively short life one of signal usefulness and large effectiveness, altogether worthy of commendation—and imitation.

S. P. H.

E. BENJ. BIERMAN, Ph.D.

Born, Dec. 1, 1839. Died, Aug. 27, 1909.
Aged, 69 Yrs., 8 Mos., 26 Days.

Dr. Bierman's birth-place was near the City of Reading. He was of German descent, tracing his ancestors to the Rhine Country in the times of the Thirty Years' War. His father was a man of great mechanical ingenuity, and his mother, a Bertram, was of a family of teachers for many generations.

At the age of ten years he became a pupil in a subscription school near St. Michael's Lutheran Reformed Church, Upper Berne Township, Berks Co., at 14, he was acting as a clerk in a store at Shartlesville, later in a store at Hamburg, where with his work in the store he carried along the study of algebra, astronomy, Latin and natural philosophy under the tutelage of a Rev. Mr. Schredy, of the Lutheran Church, enabling him, on Dec. 6, 1855, to enter the Lehigh County Normal School at Emaus, and in which he soon became an assistant teacher. From this time on to 1866 he was engaged in teaching in the Juniata County Normal School, in the public schools of his native county, in 1857 and for some years in the Reading Classical Academy, in 1862, and for two years, the public schools of Tremont, Schuylkill Co., and following these for three years as the Principal of the Hamburg High School. In 1866 he became an instructor in the newly founded Lebanon Valley College at Annville, under the Presidency of Dr. Vickroy, and was therefore a member of its first faculty. He continued in various capacities at the College until 1881, when he

moved to Philadelphia, and took up teaching in the North Broad Street Academy.

In the year 1890 at a very critical period of the affairs of the College, Dr. Bierman was called back and made its President, and by his tact and energy succeeded in lifting the Institution out of its relocation and other dilemmas. He remained in touch with the College in one way or the other to the day of his death, as its Treasurer from 1906 on. The College certainly must abundantly cherish his memory for his long friendship, his faithful ministrations, and his unfaltering devotion to its interests, covering a period of 25 years—15 as a Professor, 7 as its President, and 3 as its Treasurer.

In 1868 he received a State Teacher's Certificate, in 1867 the degree of A.M. from Lafayette College, and 1889 that of Ph.D. from Ursinus College. From 1878 to 1880 he was Secretary of the Department of Higher Education of the National Educational Association, and was an attendant in 1908 at the meeting of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland.

He took a deep interest and active part in civic affairs, local, state and national. He made public addresses in favor of the election of Lincoln in 1860, acted as a member of the State Central Committee in the Campaigns of 1872 and 1880, and in 1900 was a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, to which he had been elected, and again elected thereto in 1902. As a member of that body he was the author, and secured the passage, of the Act empowering County Commissioners to appropriate money to County Historical Societies, and for metal markers to be placed on the graves of our deceased soldiers.

Dr. Bierman was no less active in religious matters. As a faithful member of the United Brethren Church, a teacher in its Sunday School and for some years its Superintendent, and

a member of the Executive Committee of the Lebanon County Sabbath School Association he was diligent in the cause of the Master.

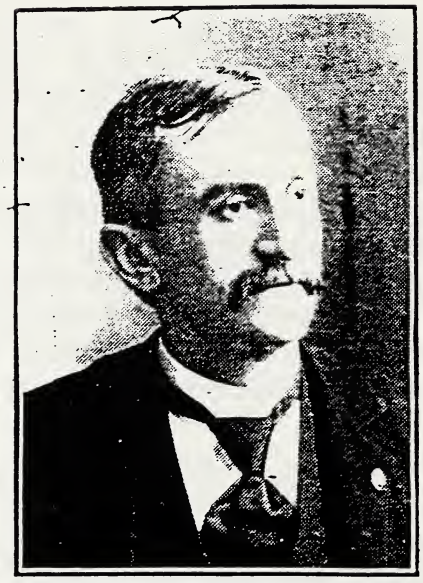
He was a member of Washington Camp, No. 87, P. O. S. of America, and was prominent in the State and National Camps of that Order.

Of his work in the Lebanon County Historical Society, which he helped to organize Jan. 14, 1898, it is not easy to give due measure, both as to its merit and constancy. As a member for many years of its Executive Committee he was always present at its frequently held meetings, and present with word and counsel that stood for the solution of many a perplexity, and for egress from many a disheartening situation. At meetings of the Society he was a regular and appreciated attendant, and during these years gave it Papers of exceptionally historical value on these topics: "A Visit to Annville Sixty Years Ago," "Lebanon County in Our State Legislature," and "The Twenty-Five Years of Lebanon Valley College."

In 1862 Dr. Bierman was joined in wedlock with Miss Anna M. Isett, of Philadelphia. They were without children.

His Christian character, his devotion to duty, his broadening influence upon the lives of others, his diligence in all his ministrations, educational, civic, social and religious, are the things that adorned his life, and that command for him a cherished place in our memory.

S. P. H.



J. SHINDEL KRAUSE.

BORN, May 19, 1855. DIED, Sept. 25, 1909.
AGED, 54 YRS., 4 MOS., 6 DAYS.

Mr. Krause was the son of the late Geo. Krause, who was in his day the leading hardware merchant in Lebanon and Catharine Derr Krause, who is yet living. Geo. Krause was a son of John D. Krause, and a grandson of David Krause, who came to Lebanon from Montgomery County, Pa., late in the 18th Century. John D. Krause about the year 1844 began a mercantile business in Lebanon and laid the foundation for the present immense Krause Hardware establishment. The Krause family of Lebanon has for a century or more given the town some of its most worthy and highly esteemed citizens.

After having passed his school years he entered the store of the Geo. Krause Hardware Company, and served there for some time, when he left it to go into the house-furnishing, stove and queensware business in the three-story building next to the Hardware Company business building, on South Eighth street, in which business he had his brother, E. J. Krause, as a partner. Later this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Krause continued the business alone, and was engaged in it up to the time of his death, his brother, E. J., having gone into the china-ware business on Cumberland street, also by himself.

Besides his prominence as a business man Mr. Krause was largely known for his activity in the school affairs of Lebanon, and quite as largely, and furthermore more widely, for his membership in so many lodges, societies and fraternities, local state and national.

He was for many years President of the Lebanon School Board, and served on important committees when not in the Presidency, many of these committees having to do with the building of many of the modern school-houses now in the City. His relation to school work was of the most active and progressive kind, and his concern as to advance in that line was always keenly manifested. His connection with that work as a school controller covered a period of over a quarter of a century.

The delight he took in lodge and fraternity activities led him to hold membership in so many of these organizations as to give him quite a phenomenal standing, and his attendance at many of the conclave conventions, and public functions of these bodies was to him much a matter of duty as also to others a cause of pleasure on account of the cheery greetings he was wont to bring to them, and on account also of the prominent place he was known to hold in his home circles. Of these many secret organizations we particularize here only the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, for the reason that he was one of the founders of Camp 254 of that Order in the City of Lebanon, was President of the same, and at one time President of its State Camp, and at another President of its National Camp. At the time of his death he occupied the responsible position of Treasurer of this local Camp. The list of such organizations to which he belonged is quite large, and includes probably two score or more. As a member of the Hook & Ladder Fire Company, and the Fireman's Mutual Aid Association he also took an active part in the fire affairs of the City.

Mr. Krause was a member of the Salem Lutheran Church. On June 28, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Kleiser, by whom he had three children, John K., Katharine and Margaret, John K. assisting in his father's store at the time of the latter's death. He became a member of the Lebanon County Historical Society June 20, 1902.

The tragic events incident to the gunshot wound to his body on the morning of Sept. 22; his struggle to overcome its mortal trend, and its fatal effect three days later, were matters that overwhelmed his family and his relatives with deepest grief, at the same time bringing them a flood of warmest expressions of sympathy from amongst their neighbors and fellow-citizens, and from the many associations with whom the deceased had so recently been in living fellowship.

S. P. H.

ANNVILLE: TOWNSHIP AND TOWN

READ BEFORE THE

LEBANON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BY

JOSEPH H. WARNER

ANNVILLE, PA.

PART I

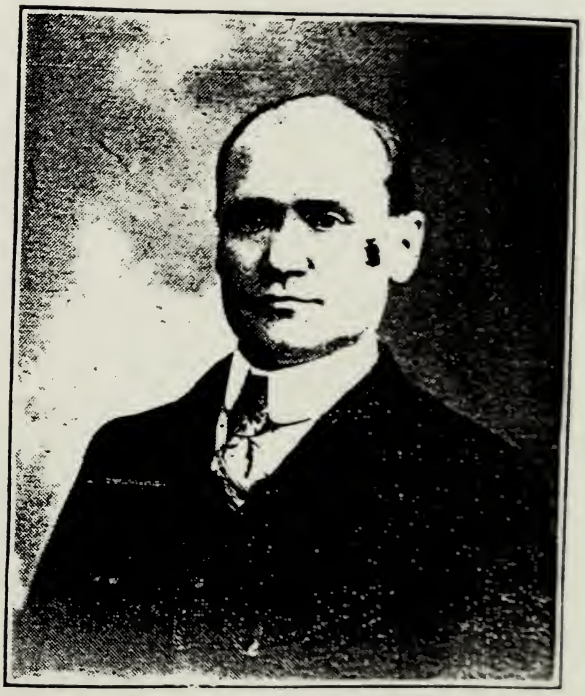
JUNE 18, 1909

PART II

FEBRUARY 18, 1910

Vol. V

No. 3



JOSEPH H. WARNER

HECKMAN
BINDERY, INC.
Bound-To-Please®
OCT 02
N. MANCHESTER, INDIANA 46962